

NEW CULTIVARS

Keywords: cultivar: *Dionaea* 'Jaws', *Sarracenia* 'Golden-Red Jubilee', *Sarracenia* 'Green Rosette', *Sarracenia* 'Harvest of Gold', *Sarracenia* 'Hummer's Hammerhead', *Sarracenia* 'Hummer's Okee Classic', *Sarracenia* 'John's Autumnal Splendor', *Sarracenia* 'Super Green Giant'.

Dionaea 'Jaws'

Received: 20 October 1999

This plant is the result of the breeding program at California State University, Fullerton. On 3 June 1993, I crossed *Dionaea* 'Dentate Traps' (see Carniv. Pl. Newslett. 29, p16), a wild-collected plant with its marginal tentacles mutated into short teeth, with a plant we grow which is noteworthy for its consistently extra large, moderately red-colored traps. This plant was selected from the seedlings. The margins of the trap are dentate like the pollen parent. Like the seed parent, the traps are consistently large, with good coloration. The plant is vigorous and even though the traps do not have normal cilia, they do trap insects. Other siblings are being evaluated.

The cultivar epithet, 'Jaws', is named for the remarkable shark-like aspect of the partially closed traps (Figure 1). The cultivar name was inspired by the movie "Jaws", and refers to the large traps and the form of their marginal spines; I nominated this name in (approximately) 1995, and it was submitted for registration by Barry Meyers-Rice on 20 October 1999. The preferred method of propagating this plant is by vegetative means, in order to maintain the characters of the teeth and traps.



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Sarracenia 'Hummer's Hammerhead'

Received: 1 December 1999

This plant has the parentage *Sarracenia* (*psittacina* × *alabamensis*) × *alabamensis*, and is a very vigorous grower. Its outstanding features are best noted in the late season, autumnal leaves which are unmistakable. (Early season leaves show much less pronounced features.) This plant is particularly notable for the upright, pubescent leaves, which together with the bright coloration of yellow gold and numerous areolae and bright red venation throughout. Most striking is the elongated, flattened, and somewhat downwards pointing hood. The plant is overall quite compact, since the pitchers are usually 10-20 cm (4-8 inches) in length. The flower petals are deep red, and contrast nicely with the bright golden pitcher leaves. In order to maintain these characters, this cultivar should be propagated vegetatively.

I developed this cultivar in May 1992. The name was coined in 1996 by Bill McLaughlin. The cultivar name notes the peculiar shape of the pitcher hood.

—JOHN HUMMER • 1705 N. Quebec Street • Arlington, VA 22207-3017 • USA



Figure 1: *Dionaea* 'Jaws'. Photograph by Leo Song.



Figure 2: *Sarracenia* 'Hummer's Hammerhead'



Figure 3: *Sarracenia* 'John's Autumnal Splendor'



Figure 4: *Sarracenia* 'Hummer's Okee Classic'



Figure 5: *Sarracenia* 'Super Green Giant'

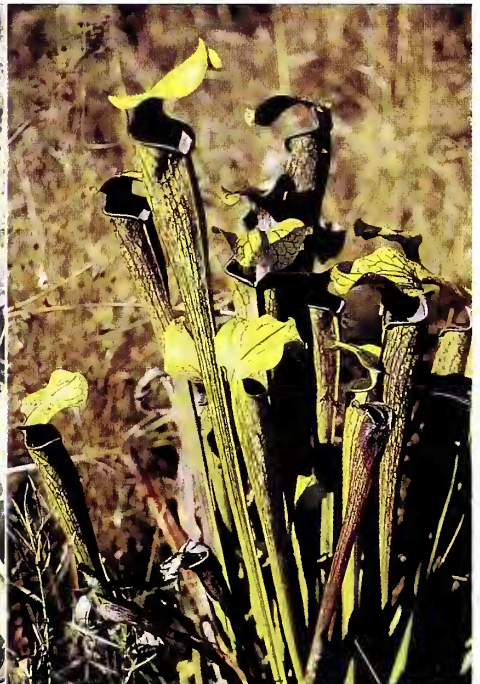


Figure 6: *Sarracenia* 'Golden-Red Jubilee'

Sarracenia 'John's Autumnal Splendor'

Received: 1 December 1999

This plant has the parentage *Sarracenia jonesii* × *alabamensis*. The plant is a fairly robust grower with leaves averaging 25-50 cm (10-20 inches) in length and which are slightly pubescent. The hood is undulate and often pointed at the tip. The leaf coloration varies according to the intensity of sunlight it is grown in. The lower third of the leaf is green with some red venation. The upper two-thirds of the leaf exhibit deep red color throughout, and venation that tends towards golden yellow on and around the hood. This results in a striking effect when seen from a distance. Specimens growing in full sun, and undisturbed for years can become a deep maroon throughout, with only a hint of yellow-gold here and there. Flower petals are a deep maroon color. In order to maintain the complex cultivar characters, this cultivar should be propagated vegetatively.

I developed this cultivar in the 1980s. I coined the name in 1988. The cultivar name notes the beautiful gold and brown colors in the fall leaves.

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Sarracenia 'Hummer's Okee Classic'

Received: 7 April 1999

This plant is a cross between a *Sarracenia alabamensis* and a *Sarracenia minor* 'Okee Giant'. The hybrid is a fairly robust grower with pubescent leaves that reach 30 cm (12 inches) or more in height. The hood of the leaf is distinctly convex, and is maroon in color when grown in full sunlight. The leaf tube is a melange of green and gold, with the upper rear third of the pitcher leaf exhibiting numerous areolae. These areolae are distinctly veined with red pigment. The flower petals are showy, with pastels of both red and yellow blended together. In order to maintain the complex cultivar characters, this cultivar should be propagated vegetatively.

I developed this cultivar in 1991 and coined the name on 6 April 1999. The cultivar name refers to the obvious influence of the pollen parent.

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Sarracenia 'Super Green Giant'

Received: 18 November 1999

This *Sarracenia* (*psittacina* × *jonesii*) × *rubra* subsp. *gulfensis* is notable because all of its parent plants are anthocyanin-free. The plant is entirely anthocyanin-free, a robust grower, and upright. The hood is convex with a rounded appearance. The pitcher leaves are gently curving, and areolae are present on the rear upper third of the pitcher leaf. Pitcher leaves are 20-30 cm (8-12 inches) or more in height. The flower petals are green. In order to maintain the complex cultivar characters, this cultivar should be propagated vegetatively.

I developed this plant in the 1990s and nominated it on 18 November 1999. The cultivar name refers to the large size and green color of the plant.

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Received: 24 December 2000

This plant is a cross between *Sarracenia jonesii* and *Sarracenia alabamensis*. While this is the same parentage as my cultivar *Sarracenia* 'John's Autumnal Splendor', the *Sarracenia jonesii* parent is from a different location, and the two cultivars are different in overall effect.

While always an attractive plant, this plant really shows off in the late summer and autumn—the leaves have heavy, dark venation set against a deeply golden background. The dramatic leaves, glowing in the late afternoon sun of October, give the plant the notice and prestige it deserves! These leaves are erect, 20-35 cm (8-14 inches) in height, and bear almost oversized lids with slightly undulating margins. The flower petals are very dark maroon, as expected for this cross.

In order to maintain these characters, this cultivar should be propagated vegetatively.

I developed this cultivar in May 1997. I coined the name 27 December 2000. The cultivar name notes the nice coloration and pattern of the mature plants, late in the season.

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Sarracenia 'Green Rosette'

Received: 24 December 2000

This cultivar name applies to anthocyanin-free clones of *Sarracenia psittacina*. The one shown in the photograph was originally collected from Gulf County, Florida. This specimen is fairly robust and readily produces clonal offsets. It also selfs well and produces many seed which germinate readily after a four week stratification period. As expected for an anthocyanin-free variant of this species, it is entirely green except for the numerous white areolae. The flower petals are a creme-yellow.

In order to maintain the primary cultivar characteristic of being anthocyanin-free, this cultivar should be propagated either vegetatively, or by crossing two anthocyanin-free *Sarracenia psittacina* parents.

I selected this cultivar in May 1988. I coined the name 27 December 2000. The cultivar name refers to the anthocyanin-free form of the plant.

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Sarracenia 'Harvest of Gold'

Received: 24 December 2000

This plant is a cross between *Sarracenia alabamensis* and *Sarracenia rubra* subsp. *gulfensis*. The leaves are pubescent, 20-30 cm (8-12 inches) in height, and the leaf hoods are undulate. The cultivar's showiest leaves are produced in the summer to early fall. These show traits of both parents—there is a pronounced darkened gold background color to the pitchers, enhanced by distinct vertical red venation throughout the leaf. These characteristics are much less obvious in the spring or early summer leaves. The flowers have deep maroon petals.

In order to maintain these characters, this cultivar should be propagated vegetatively. This is easy because it is a robust grower and forms clonal offsets readily.

I developed this cultivar in April 1988. I coined the name 11 April 1999. The cultivar name notes the attractive golden and red colors that are expressed most strikingly during the fall.

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Figure 7: *Sarracenia* 'Green Rosette'

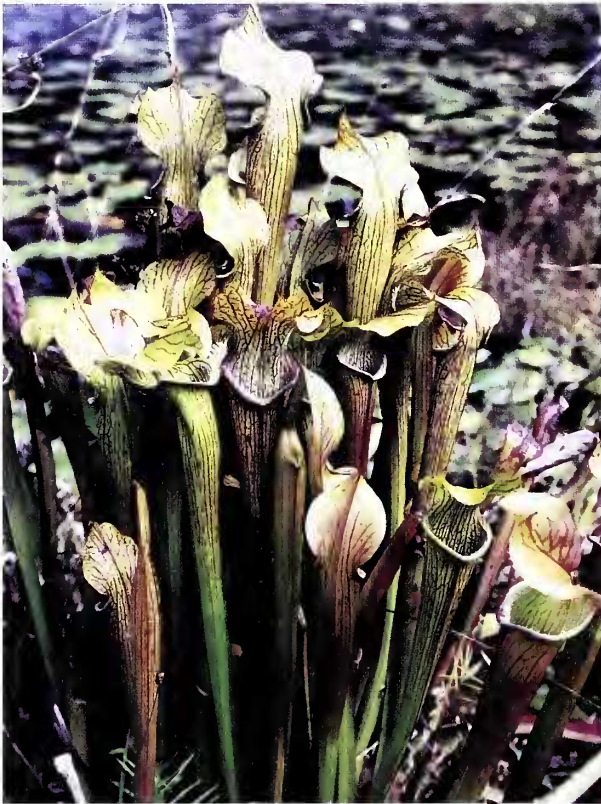


Figure 8: *Sarracenia* 'Harvest of Gold'